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One of the worst phases of the outbreak is that 2 of those attacked are Jamaican negroes, who are considered racially immune from fever. The disease undoubtedly exists in a particularly virulent form.

A short time ago one ward at Ancon Hospital was sufficient to contain suspects; now 3 wards are necessary to accommodate them.

Besides yellow fever, malaria is exceedingly prevalent; as many as 30 cases a day have been admitted to hospital.

All possible precautions are being taken and the city of Panama is undergoing another complete fumigation. Had not the sanitary authorities already accomplished such valuable and useful work, the yellow-fever situation now, at the beginning of the wet season, would be indeed appalling.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended June 16, 1905. Present officially estimated population not obtainable, 3 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 10	J. B. Camors	Colon		3	0	(a)
11	Preston	New Orleans	34	2	6	
12	Herald	Colon		6	0	(a)
14	Bound Brook	Mobile	33	0	0	
15	Fort Gaines	do	21	1	0	
16	Beverly	New Orleans	42	2	2	

a Not inspected.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Precautionary disinfection of steamship Chile—Smallpox on vessels from Chilean ports—Plague on coasting vessel—Plague in Callao and Payta.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, June 12, as follows:

Referring to my report of June 8 concerning a probable case of plague on the steamship *Chile*, I have the honor to state that in addition to the usual precautions the decks were scrubbed down with bichloride of mercury, the bedding and other effects of the fore-castle crew disinfected, and the fore-castle fumigated with sulphur. The holds were given the usual fumigation before the vessel sailed. This work was done by the Peruvian authorities under Doctor Arce's direction, service representatives being present and aiding. A suspicious case (a member of the crew) was removed from the vessel and isolated at my request, but proved not to be plague. This vessel had a case of smallpox on board just before leaving Valparaiso. The entire personnel were revaccinated here and at Ilo.

The Chilean steamship *Aconcagua* arrived yesterday from Chilean ports with 2 cases of smallpox on board. The vessel was treated by the Peruvian authorities.

A case of plague occurred on a small coasting vessel on June 4, the infection being traced to the focus near the wharf where the 18 plague rats were found on May 27. There was another case of plague in Cal-lao from the same source yesterday. Vaccination against smallpox continues. Plague has been officially confirmed as existing in Payta. It has probably never been eradicated.

VENEZUELA.

Report from Maracaibo—Sanitary conditions unsatisfactory—Yellow fever.

Consul Plumacher reports, June 16, as follows:

The health condition of Maracaibo is not very satisfactory. We have had for three years extreme drought all over this consular district, but most in Maracaibo. For a year we have had no rain, and as we have no rivers and no wells near the city, the condition of the poorer classes is very trying, as they are obliged to use the water of the lake which is the germ bed of all the stomach and intestinal diseases of our people. The heat is such as I have never seen in my long sojourn here. Formerly we had winds at night, but they have died away. The heat and calms prevailing are the weather conditions for earthquakes. Unfortunately, yellow fever seems to demand more victims. We are never without yellow fever, but during the last few months the number of cases among people of the higher classes, who are presumed to have healthy homes and comfort, became alarming. A European is more apt to resist the fever and recover. The people from the Cordilleras, especially those in my consular district, are apt to succumb and die in the course of a few days.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Examination of laborers for the Canal Zone—Tuberculosis on Brazilian training ship Benjamin Constant.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, June 15, as follows:

During the week ended June 10, 1905, bills of health were issued to 5 steamships and 3 sailing vessels with 635 crew, 53 cabin, and 50 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 3 steamships, 1 sailing vessel, 96 crew, 14 cabin, and 50 steerage passengers. There were 6 crew, 24 cabin, and 31 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

On June 5 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama issued to the Royal Mail steamship *La Plata* bound to Colon, via other ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 142 crew, 24 laborers, and passengers. There were 39 certificates of vaccination issued to deck passengers for Colon and 108 to laborers recruited for work on the Panama Canal.

For the two weeks ended June 10, I examined 181 men to ascertain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal and rejected 33.

The Brazilian training ship *Benjamin Constant*, which arrived at this port May 27 from Pernambuco with one of its midshipmen dead of confluent smallpox, left Barbados early Saturday morning, June 10,